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**Calling Another A Liar Is Sufficient to Breach A Peace Bond.**—One Bullard, resident of Georgia, provided with a stick and a facile vocabulary of lurid and offensive epithets, accompanied by his wife, who had prepared to defend her liege lord by taking a knife in one hand and a pistol in her apron pocket, invaded the premises of Rumsey, a neighbor. While the latter was in the midst of his family engaged in peaceful toil, Bullard called him a liar and menaced him with a stick. It was alleged that this conduct constituted a breach of the peace bond which the aggressor had given. In *Rumsey v. Bullard*, 63 Southeastern Reporter, 921, the Court of Appeals of Georgia, deciding this momentous question for the first time, held that they were prepared to take judicial cognizance of a fact which as individuals they well knew—that in Georgia to call a man a liar, even without raising a stick, usually provokes a breach of the peace, and generally brings on a fight. Exceptions to this rule find meager nourishment on Southern soil and beneath Southern skies. They felt constrained to hold that the bond was breached.

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**Forgery By Cutting Note from Order Blank.**—Three trustees of a school bought supplies therefor, signing their names to a note attached to the lower part of the order blank. Thereupon the payee cut the note from the order, and transferred it. He was prosecuted for forgery. In *State v. Mitton*, 96 Pacific Reporter, 926, appellant claimed that the cutting out of the note was not a material alteration thereof. The statute provides that an unqualified order or promise to pay is unconditional within the meaning of the act, though coupled with a statement of the transaction. The Montana Supreme Court thought that the severance of the note changed the instrument entirely, making a mere order for goods a negotiable promissory note, and that if the alteration was made with a criminal intent the defendant was properly convicted of forgery.

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**Mad Dog Is A Public Enemy.**—That noise on the Sabbath might be obliterated, Georgia enacted a statute which frowned upon the discharge of firearms on Sunday. For transgressing this provision Manning was convicted. In *Manning v. State*, 64 Southeastern Reporter, 710, it appeared that defendant's breach of the statute had been occasioned by his effort to terminate the headlong career of a rabid dog. The Georgia Court of Appeals held that a mad dog was a public enemy, and that it was for the jury to determine whether shooting at one on Sunday was a willful and wanton shooting, within the meaning of the statute, although they might believe that the dog was fleeing at the time he was shot at, and that neither the defendant's person nor his property was in danger.